

364M3

1422A

1909-10.



FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT SHIRLEY,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1909.



BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1910.

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS

MAR 21 1910

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

YHAPBLI STATE
TO
ATTORNEY GENERAL

364M3
I 422 n
1909-10

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES,	7
REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,	15
REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN,	19
REPORT OF THE TREASURER,	21
VALUATION,	26
STATISTICS,	28
LEGISLATION ENACTED,	31

OFFICERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TRUSTEES.

DAVID F. SLADE, <i>President</i>,	.	.	.	.	.	FALL RIVER.
GOLDE BAMBER,	.	.	.	.	.	BROOKLINE.
MATTHEW LUCE,	.	.	.	.	.	COHASSET.
MAUD M. ROCKWELL,	.	.	.	.	.	ROXBURY.
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,	.	.	.	.	.	PEABODY.
JOHN A. HORGAN,	.	.	.	.	.	ROXBURY.
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, <i>Secretary</i>,	.	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.

SUPERINTENDENT.

HERBERT F. TAYLOR,	SHIRLEY.
--------------------	---	---	---	---	---	----------

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Industrial School for Boys beg leave to submit this, their first annual report, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1909.

Your trustees, appointed the last day of June, 1908, under Acts of 1908, chapter 639,¹ met and organized, with Mr. Slade as president and Mr. Davenport as secretary, on July 30, 1908; purchased a site Sept. 18, 1908; took possession, Jan. 1, 1909, of the premises purchased, and opened the school, with accommodations ready for 100 boys, July 31, 1909.

The first work of the trustees, before looking for a site for the school, was to make a survey of the situation, estimate the future demands upon the institution by collecting all available data concerning the probable number and character of commitments, and visit other institutions of kindred sort. A site was desired which would be suitable for development into an all-round, efficient institution, which would meet not only present but future demands, which would be centrally and healthfully located, surrounded with natural elements which aid in building character, and which would be reasonably accessible. A dozen or more promising locations in various parts of the State were visited, and finally the old settlement lying in the south part of Shirley and north end of Lancaster, partly in each of the two important counties of Middlesex and Worcester, was purchased from the United Society of Believers called Shakers, together with an adjoining tract, lying between it and the Nashua River, and formerly a part of the Shaker settlement. This made a compact area of $889\frac{3}{20}$ acres, lying westerly of the Nashua River, which formed its easterly boundary, and located about a mile

¹ For this act and for subsequent legislation concerning the school see laws at end of report.

south of the Shirley station on the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and the same distance from the street-car line leading from Fitchburg to Ayer, and with an elevation of from 300 to 375 feet above the sea level. The area was well divided into tillage, orchard, forest and pasture land. This particular Shaker community for a hundred years had been prosperous, and had in years gone by housed and maintained over 100 people. Whatever the community had built it had built thoroughly and well, and when the State took possession of the premises there were still twenty-five buildings, consisting of several large brick buildings used for dwellings, several smaller wooden houses, three barns and several outbuildings. These, upon examination by experts, were found, for the most part, to be in good condition, and readily adaptable to school purposes. Owing to annoying delays in the investigation of the title, possession was not taken until Jan. 1, 1909, and then it was too late in the season for out-of-door work or reconstruction to be prosecuted to advantage, as was planned when the purchase was made.

The trustees believe that in making this selection of a site the State received full value. They also feel certain that by its selection, with its then equipment, it thereby became possible to open the school at least a year sooner, and at much smaller outlay than would have been otherwise possible.

It was early made apparent to the trustees that even if restrictions upon commitments were permitted for a time by the Legislature, because of the congestion and overcrowding in existing institutions, as large accommodations as possible should be provided by your trustees, and these as soon as possible. Acting accordingly, the trustees prosecuted development, and when the institution was opened, two brick buildings and one wooden building had been remodeled into cottages of modern plan, to accommodate 100 boys; a three-story brick building had been renovated for an office and administration building, with quarters for the superintendent and some of the officers; another building had been turned into a central cooking, laundry and lighting plant; and a sewerage and water system had been constructed. Soon after, the remodeling of a large stock barn, with silo attached, to accommodate 38 cows, of the horse barn, of a building into an infirmary, and of the old chapel into a chapel

and school building was finished; and the removal and relocation of two houses, one of which was refitted for residential purposes, and of a carriage house and blacksmith shop, were accomplished. The engine room has since been enlarged, and other buildings will be developed by home talent as fast as possible.

In developing existing buildings, your trustees have made extensive outlays only on those which could be developed into buildings of permanent value. Others which were necessary for present uses, but which, either because of condition or location, would not justify extensive outlays, have been temporarily cleaned up and repaired. Additional buildings, however, will be needed in the immediate future. The restriction upon commitments, granted by the Legislature, continues only until Aug. 1, 1911, and thereafter commitments to the school will be restricted by law only by age limits. To prepare partially for the future housing demands, your trustees are petitioning the Legislature for an appropriation for two new cottages, to house 30 boys each, and for an assembly and recreation building, the latter to meet present urgent needs and the former to prepare for the future. An ice house, piggery for 60 swine and hen houses for 400 birds are needs which are urgent, but which it is expected will be temporarily cared for from the establishment appropriation. An existing brick building should be developed into a cottage for farm boys, and a house built for the superintendent, so that his present quarters may be handed over to teachers and officers. The present demands for shops have been met by using existing buildings. These buildings, when fully developed, answer for temporary demands only, and at present can be supplied with the surplus power from the lighting plant; but as soon as a larger population appears, a general shop building, with a power plant to operate it, will be an indispensable part of the school's equipment.

A thoroughly equipped woodworking shop, with modern machinery, where various kinds of woodworking and cabinet making will be taught, will be in operation in a few days. A carriage painting and wood finishing shop, in charge of an expert teacher, is in operation. A thoroughly equipped blacksmith shop has been in operation since the school opened, and will

later be moved to more commodious quarters, next to which a machine shop can be temporarily installed. A thoroughly equipped machine laundry, where boys are taught laundry work, is in charge of an expert laundryman. Several boys are employed in the kitchen and bakery, both of which are equipped with modern and up-to-date machinery and appliances, and are in charge of an experienced baker and cook, who employs and instructs a group of boys, and at the same time supplies the needs of the school in this respect. Another group of boys is in the dairy, supervised and instructed by a graduate dairyman. The schoolroom engages a large number of boys, and a clothes making and cobbling shop will occupy others.

As soon as the various shop boys, all of whom were without experience in the beginning, become more used to their work, they will give way to a second shift half of each day, and in this way double the present number of boys will be given four hours a day in the shops. Another group of boys will be engaged in out-of-door work, about the farm and buildings. As soon as the spring opens a group of boys will be given a course of instruction in gardening, another in forestry, and others in practical farming and orcharding. The boys have already painted nearly all the buildings one or two coats, and will do more of this work in the spring. The carpenter boys have fitted up the woodworking shop themselves, under the direction of an instructor, and have done much general carpentry. There remains much more to be done in the way of renovating, repairing, remodeling and construction, as soon as proficiency is acquired. There remains also much more necessary masonry to be done in the line of walls, renewed foundations and walks; and if new buildings are built, a large amount of home talent will be engaged in this work. Before the winter is over the blacksmith boys will be given practical experience in wagon making, as well as in the various kinds of ironwork now being done.

A private telephone system, connecting all the principal buildings, will be installed during the coming winter.

The apple orchards, the fruit of which has made famous the Shaker apple sauce, produced about three hundred barrels this year, but the trees need to be and will be pruned, cleaned up and put in shape the coming winter, to become larger producers of fruit of excellent quality. A large acreage of corn, potatoes and

other crops will be planted the coming year, so that, as far as possible, the institution may be self-supporting in these particulars.

Other development of the plant has been the starting of a herd of young, high-grade Holstein cows, to supersede and increase the number of cows taken from the Shakers, so that now the entire milk supply is produced at home. Some of the cows taken from the Shakers have been killed and eaten as their usefulness disappeared, and the balance will be likewise disposed of the coming year. This will necessitate the addition of a large number of new cows. The institution will require two new pairs of horses for two extra teams the coming year. The poultry house, which accommodates only 75, has been filled with good stock, from which it is planned to breed a large number of chickens for home use. The swine are now multifariously housed, and should be better housed another year and also substantially increased in number.

It would have been ideal to have opened the school with but a few selected boys, without previous court records, and to have added to these gradually and slowly; but the Legislature, in enacting the statute providing for the establishment of the school (Acts of 1908, chapter 639), deemed it wise, when the school was declared opened, to permit transfers to it from existing institutions, by the Prison Commissioners and by the trustees of the Lyman School, with the trustees' consent, and by the trustees of the Suffolk School, without their consent, and to entirely stop further commitments of boys over fifteen years of age to the last institution. It became apparent at the outset, however, that with these transfers and with the original commitments, — the probable number of the last being estimated from statements by the judges themselves, — the normal receipts of the school, for the first year at least, would be over 400 boys. To wait to provide for such a number before opening the institution was thoroughly impracticable, if any heed was to be given to the existing crowded condition of other institutions then taking the boys, or to the crying needs of the courts of commitment. Your trustees, in view of these circumstances, believing that transfers from other institutions at the outset, and before the school has developed a spirit of its own, would be subversive of a fair start, petitioned the Legislature to permit them to

notify the courts and so stop commitments when the accommodations for 100 boys were filled; to provide that no transfers should be made without their consent, and that the outlet for boys over fifteen should be left open for two years longer by continuing to send them to the Suffolk School. This the Legislature thought wise, and at the end of its session in 1909 enacted chapter 472. But to provide for even 100 boys, and to otherwise equip the institution, it was necessary to ask for an addition of \$41,000 to the original appropriation. This was granted by the Legislature in Acts of 1909, chapter 498.

The commitments (no transfers being permitted) to the school up to December 1, or in the first four months, were over 90 boys, a fact which goes to show that, with the transfers of those in other institutions eligible to transfer and with the original commitments, there would have been fully, if not over, 400 boys during the first year, had not your trustees been provided with restrictive legislation.

The cottage system, each cottage being in charge of a master and matron, was adopted. These cottages, three of which are now in use, have a play, clothes, boiler and wash room in the basement, a kitchen, dining and sitting room, with quarters for the master and matron, on the second floor, and an open dormitory, shower baths and clothes room on the top floor. This cottage and open-institution system, where human bodies and vigilance supplant bolts and bars, is, of course, more expensive to administer, especially with boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, than the old congregate building system, with walls and play pens, but it is believed that, as in the case of younger boys, it will prove practicable and worth the extra cost.

Late in March the trustees were successful in securing Mr. Herbert F. Taylor, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and with large experience along educational lines, for superintendent. He assumed his duties April 1, 1909, moved to the premises May 1, and has since been meeting the hundred and one problems which have arisen in starting a new institution.

The task of creating a growing institution is a wide one. For the first year almost weekly board meetings have been held by the trustees, and all sorts of problems have had to be decided, many of which, though arising at the threshold, so involved the

future development of the institution that most careful and extensive investigation had to be conducted. Just how well these various matters have been handled will be passed upon by our critics. Those who would have it a vocational school, pure and simple, teaching only trades, perhaps lose sight of the fact that it is a State institution, the population of which could be forecast only in theory, and with a population which is not picked by the trustees, or by any other small body with uniform ideas of commitment, but is determined by the several judges, who have all sorts and conditions before them, and, perforce, must deal with those cases as seems best to them, resulting in all classes and conditions between the ages of fifteen and eighteen being sent to us. Perhaps, too, they lose sight of the fact that its primary function is to repair fractured character, and to make from the material sent, in the first instance, useful, self-respecting and industrious citizens, who will respect and obey other laws than those of their own volition. It should also be borne in mind that those committed to the school are delinquent in some respect, and are sent to us against their will and for cause, a large number for causes, which are the outgrowth of idle and disorderly lives; and that, therefore, not every boy is by any means eager to undertake the learning of some occupation which calls for industry, perseverance and obedience. Nor do all of them, of the age they are and of the worldly experience they have had, so welcome being sent to an institution that they manifest any particular desire for staying. Many, too, as our superintendent's report shows, are neither physically adapted nor mentally equipped for a trade as such, but must be taught habits of industry, and occupations by which they can earn a decent living.

For a sort of clearing house to try out the newcomers, and to learn their aptitudes and bents, the farm, which is in charge of an excellent man, has served well. It is perhaps well to note here, — inasmuch as there seems to exist, in the minds of some, an idea that industrial training means only training in trades and that that training is a sort of panacea for and the real rectifier of all the evils of youth, — that the State commission appointed by the New York Legislature to investigate the establishment of the New York Training School for Boys, which

called together, for expert advice and for an extended conference, "the most experienced and presumably most expert superintendents engaged in the training of delinquent boys," of ten of the generally recognized leading institutions for boys, and in addition subsequently submitted to these men most searching and comprehensive questions, made a report to the New York Legislature that "as many boys as possible should be interested and occupied in agriculture, horticulture and other similar outdoor work as a beneficial and interesting training quite apart from their future calling."

The boys as a whole have been responsive. They are all of a formative age and most are in a formative state, and it is the State's duty, therefore, as a common parent, to work formation rather than reformation; to train and teach rather than to bend or break; placing about them, in the first place, healthy surroundings and a healthy atmosphere; teaching them habits of right and clean thinking and action, habits of regularity and industry, for with these come pride and self-respect and honor among men,—manhood as a possession of their own. To achieve this end is the chief problem, and means and resources are being used to this end. Years alone will show the solution.

The trustees beg to extend their thanks to all who have assisted and advised them in starting the school, and to those who are contributing their best efforts to its well-being.

The financial report and some statistics are hereto appended, together with the enactments relating to the establishment of the school.

This report is respectfully submitted.

DAVID F. SLADE,
GOLDE BAMBER,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MAUD M. ROCKWELL,
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,
JOHN A. HORGAN,
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT,

Trustees Industrial School for Boys.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Industrial School for Boys.

A formal report submitted at this time must of necessity be a report of work commenced rather than of work accomplished.

The school was opened by proclamation of His Excellency Governor Eben S. Draper, Saturday, July 31, 1909, and the first boy committed reached the school Tuesday, August 3. From the date of opening to November 30 there were 97 commitments, which is within 3 of the number that can be housed on the grounds with the present buildings. Should that rate be maintained, it would mean that at least 300 boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen would be sent here each year.

It is apparent from the experience of the few months that the school has been opened that adequate provision should be made for shops in which trades may be taught. The blacksmith shop left by the Shakers accommodates 6 boys. The shop has been in operation since the school opened, and under the skillful guidance of Mr. Edward S. Dwyer has done all the blacksmith work required at the institution. Not only has structural ironwork been turned out, but horseshoeing and wagon work have been done.

What used to be a mill building of the Shakers will contain a well-equipped woodworking shop, which will furnish all-day employment for 12 boys. The shop is fitted with adequate machinery for doing woodwork of all kinds. The boys will make a large part of the furniture required for the future needs of the school, will work and finish lumber cut from our own wood, and will, so far as possible, do all the repair work needed.

A paint shop, where 8 boys will be taught carriage painting and wood finishing, is being fitted up in the basement of the mill building. These boys have already painted the barns, sheds and other buildings on the farm, and have also received instruction in paper hanging and interior wood finish.

What may be called the living needs of the boys, namely, food, light and care of buildings, require the services, for a part of each day, of 35 boys. Six of these boys are in the central kitchen, where the effort is made, under an experienced chef, to thoroughly teach them the trade. They prepare all the food served at the institution, — boys, officers and superintendent's family being served from the one kitchen. A laundry thoroughly equipped is used not alone to do the work needed at the school, but to make of the boys practical laundrymen.

There are 35 boys employed in out-of-door industries, 5 of whom are in the dairy department, under a graduate dairyman. The large area (889 acres), with land well adapted to agriculture in all its phases, furnishes splendid opportunity for practical instruction in forestry, small fruit growing and the care of field and garden crops. These opportunities, under the expert supervision of Mr. E. T. Clark, M.A.C., 1892, will be improved to the fullest, the work of bringing the farm to its greatest productiveness requiring several years' work of the present number of boys. It is, however, essential that shop accommodations should increase with the increase in the cottage accommodations. In no other way can the boy be given sufficient trade training to go out from the institution with the ability to earn a decent living at a trade. To send him forth with any less training is to half complete the task.

A glance at Table No. 6 shows the grades in which the boys were when their school course was finished. Ninety of the 97 report more schooling than the public school superintendents demand for a certificate of literacy, and 80 have reached the grammar grades (six to nine inclusive). At least 8 are grammar school graduates, and 4 have completed a part of a high school course. With these facts in mind the school work has been started, to supplement the work of the trades to be taught. The fundamental assumption of the course is that a boy learns a trade by working at it. Our boys work seven or eight hours each day, except Saturday. There is an academic or theoretical side to every trade which the boy will be given for one hour each day in the schoolroom. It is not certain that the proportion of eight to one is the best, but this may be changed as time shows the desirability of a modification of the plan.

It will be necessary to teach the boys who are either physically or mentally unfit for the trades something along commercial lines, for some of them will find their future work in some phase of commercial activity. The training should be furnished here. It is also necessary to establish a class for a number of boys who have not completed the school work required to be considered literate.

The industrial side of the education planned for the boys of this school is further emphasized by a merit system of securing parole. One-half the merits are earned by extra or superior work, the other half by deportment. The boy thus literally works his way back to the outside world, — a world his training ought to fit him to assist instead of prey upon.

Careful provision is made for the health of the boys as the school has its own sewerage system, an adequate hospital and sanitary buildings. There is need of a gymnasium and assembly hall, where systematic physical exercise may be had, as well as military drill. This need is greatest for the boys whose work confines them indoors all day, but the round shoulders, flat chests and other physical deformities of the boys on the farm should be corrected. Evenings and Saturday afternoons are used for recreation, and games and good books are provided.

The trustees of the Hazen Memorial Library, to whom our thanks are expressed, have very kindly placed the library at the disposal of the school.

A brass band has been organized with 20 boys and some chorus singing has been attempted. Outdoor games in their season have occupied the boys Saturday afternoons.

In assigning a boy to the department in which he is to work, physical condition is a very important consideration, but some boys have been committed here who were fit subjects for some of the hospitals of the State. A boy who is consumptive, epileptic or feeble-minded is not a fit subject for a school of this kind. A few such cases have been sent here. Some have been committed here who have previously been inmates of jails, houses of correction and reformatories. Such commitments tend to defeat the purpose of the school, which was established to separate as much as possible the novice in crime from the adept.

The difficulties met in establishing a new institution have

been encountered, and while the few months of the school's existence does not warrant any assertions concerning the ultimate success of the work, outside observers have reported marked progress in the spirit of the school, and have commented favorably on the improved physical condition of the boys. Parents and friends of the lads have been most kind in their attitude toward the school and its officers. Progress toward a good school has been due in large measure to the loyalty of the men and women employed here. I wish to express my appreciation of their assistance. I also wish to extend thanks to the members of the Board of Trustees for assistance and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT F. TAYLOR,

Superintendent.

SHIRLEY, MASS., NOV. 30, 1909.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Industrial School for Boys.

Every boy upon his arrival at the school, before being sent to a cottage, is given a thorough physical examination, and a record is made of his physical condition and his medical history.

Since the school has opened the majority of the disorders treated have been those arising from minor accidents and slight disturbances of the digestive tract. With boys of this age there is a tendency to complain of insignificant troubles or to feign illness to get respite from work, which makes a difficult problem to solve without doing an injury to any of the parties concerned.

In the latter part of October the hospital building was opened and placed in charge of a very capable trained male nurse, who has been of great assistance in taking charge of a large number of cases of the more serious sort which have arisen since that time. This building, although small, is thoroughly equipped, and answers every need of the institution at present. There has been but one accident of a serious nature. A boy who was employed in the laundry caught his finger in the mangle and burned his hand, so that it was necessary to have him transferred to the Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment. His hand is now in a very satisfactory condition. One boy was received with a fractured nose, resulting in necrosis of some of the bone, and he was also treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital. The other injuries have been of a minor nature, such as boys of this age are susceptible to. A large number of felons, abscesses, boils and similar infected conditions have been treated.

The case of a more serious nature consisted of pericarditis and pleuritis with effusion, which was a recurrence of an old rheumatic condition. This case was treated by the operation of thoracentesis, with the result of a very good recovery. One case of acute lobar pneumonia has also been treated successfully.

Immediately after the opening of the hospital building two cases of diphtheria were detected by means of cultures, which are taken in all cases of suspicious sore throats. As soon as the return was obtained from the cultures everybody in the institution was immunized by antitoxin and an epidemic prevented. The dormitory which was occupied by the infected boys was fumigated, as was the hospital after their discharge. There have also been a large number of cases of tonsilitis, which seemed to make its way through one cottage after another, and which was undoubtedly of an infectious nature. Otherwise the health of the boys has been very good.

There are at present in the school an epileptic, a tubercular patient and a boy who at times has loss of memory and similar manifestations of some brain disturbance. Undoubtedly proper transference will be made of these patients.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.

SHIRLEY, MASS., Nov. 30, 1909.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Industrial School for Boys.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1909 :—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

Institution Receipts.

Sales : —

Clothing and materials,	\$23 13
Farm, stable and grounds : —	
Cows and calves,	\$33 00
Sundries,	1,008 60
	1,041 60

Miscellaneous receipts : —

Sundries,	34 87
---------------------	-------

\$1,099 60

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations : —

Advance money,	\$1,150 00
Approved schedules of 1909,	11,494 90
	12,644 90

Total,	\$13,744 50	\$13,744 50
------------------	-------------	-------------

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	\$1,099 60	
--	------------	--

Maintenance appropriations : —

Three months' schedules, 1909,	11,494 90
Advances,	1,150 00
	\$13,744 50

Total,	\$13,744 50	\$13,744 50
------------------	-------------	-------------

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	\$22,000 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	21,994 76
	\$5 24

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$5 24	
--	--------	--

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor : —

General administration,	\$1,602 52
Ward service (male),	535 00
Ward service (female),	209 16
Repairs and improvements,	803 64
Farm, stable and grounds,	1,294 23
	\$4,444 55

Amount carried forward,	\$4,444 55	\$4,444 55
-----------------------------------	------------	------------

Amount brought forward, \$18,661 48

Miscellaneous : —

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$34 65	
Chapel services and entertainments,	34 50	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	569 10	
Hose, etc.,	92 00	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	69 61	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	404 00	
Postage,	68 65	
Return of runaways,	157 81	
Soap and laundry supplies,	343 52	
Stationery and office supplies,	151 71	
School books and school supplies,	257 98	
Travel and expenses (officials),	304 29	
Telephone and telegraph,	144 46	
Water,	100 00	
Sundries,	601 00	
		3,333 28

Total expenses for maintenance, \$21,994 76

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),	\$1,150 00	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth on account November, 1909, schedule,	10,499 86	
		\$11,649 86

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$11,649 86
---------------------------------------	-------------

HERBERT F. TAYLOR,

Superintendent.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,
Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

Appropriation, 1908,	\$85,000 00	
Experts' services,	\$56 65	
Stationery,	15 00	
Surveying property,	283 57	
Travel and disbursements,	168 89	
	<hr/>	524 11
Balance Dec. 1, 1908,	\$84,475 89	
Appropriation, 1909,	41,000 00	
Total,	<hr/>	\$125,475 89
Appraisal,	\$16 25	
Architects,	3,690 39	
Bedding,	866 42	
Central kitchen, laundry and refrigerator,	2,133 00	
Clerical services,	20 00	
Clothing, ¹	410 45	
Contour plan,	95 78	
Dynamo,	205 00	
Engine and belting,	253 17	
Fertilizers, ¹	139 60	
Fuel, ¹	14 55	
Furnishings,	4,873 39	
Harnesses,	56 70	
Land, including stock, crops, tools and buildings,	45,104 70	
Legal services,	182 22	
Live stock,	2,171 00	
Lumber,	341 50	
Miscellaneous,	6 39	
Paint supplies and hardware,	242 60	
Provisions, ¹	456 13	
Remodeling buildings, carpentry, plumbing and heating,	37,751 19	
Salaries and labor, ¹	1,243 08	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$100,273 51	\$125,475 89

¹ Before school opened and before appropriation for maintenance became available.

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$100,273 51	\$125,475 89
Seeds,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	101 77	
Sewer system,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,693 32	
Shoeing horses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 40	
Shoes, ¹	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	438 00	
Soap, ¹	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78 05	
Stationery, ¹	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 50	
Telephones, ¹	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70 34	
Traveling expenses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	385 48	
Wagons,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	145 00	
Water system,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,161 00	
										<hr/>	112,377 37
Balance Dec. 1, 1909,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		\$13,098 52

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT,
Secretary.

¹ Before school opened and before appropriation for maintenance became available.

VALUATION.

REAL ESTATE.

Buildings,	\$60,500 00
Land, 889 $\frac{3}{20}$ acres,	19,000 00
Total real estate valuation,	\$79,500 00
Sewer and water systems,	10,854 62

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding in inmates' department, .	\$1,625 00
Blacksmith supplies,	100 78
Carriages and agricultural implements, . .	1,308 50
Drugs and medicines,	227 77
Dry goods and sewing machine,	40 00
Fire apparatus,	380 00
Fuel,	1,360 00
Furniture in infirmary,	220 00
Hay and grain,	1,766 00
Library,	100 00
Live stock on farm,	4,670 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures, . . .	3,164 31
Musical instruments,	550 00
Other furniture in inmates' department, .	571 50
Other produce of farm on hand	1,090 00
Other supplies undistributed,	1,240 60
Personal property of State in administration building:—	
Apartments,	200 00
Administrative,	2,054 15
Provisions and groceries,	1,749 13
Ready-made clothing,	712 64
School furniture and supplies,	393 48
Total personal estate valuation,	23,523 86
Total valuation,	\$113,878 48

The above is a fair valuation according to our best judgment.

MELVIN W. LONGLEY,
HERMAN S. HAZEN,
Appraisers.

SHIRLEY, MASS., NOV. 30, 1909.

LIST OF REGULAR SALARIED OFFICERS.

Herbert F. Taylor, superintendent	\$2,000 00	
George J. Newhall, chef	} in charge of family,	{ 900 00
Frances V. Newhall, matron		{ 300 00
Frederick H. Fowler, clerk,	800 00	
Elmer I. Butterfield, chief engineer,	800 00	
E. F. English, assistant engineer,	300 00	
Martha S. Fowler, seamstress,	300 00	
S. Thomas Hall, teacher,	600 00	
Fred H. Wing and wife, in charge of family,	800 00	
J. A. Reynolds and wife, in charge of family,	800 00	
John W. Craig, night watchman (per year),	—	
Elizabeth Whitmore, housekeeper,	300 00	
Frank A. Pierce, detail officer,	500 00	
Fred L. Whitcomb, nurse and utility man,	600 00	
Leslie K. Clark, instructor in carpentry,	800 00	
N. H. Barrows, ¹ instructor in painting and band,	1,100 00	
Edward S. Dwyer, ¹ instructor in ironwork and blacksmithing (per day),	2 50	
E. M. Stanley, laundry and utility man,	600 00	
Edward T. Clark, farmer,	900 00	
Clifford Dolan, dairyman,	480 00	
Charles H. Hughes, farm foreman,	480 00	
Michael Taylor, ¹ teamster,	480 00	
Evered Eisner, teamster,	400 00	
— — —, teacher	—	
— — —, physician,	—	
— — —, carpenter,	—	

¹ Lives outside.

NOTE. — Some others have been employed as extra help in cleaning up the premises; and during the coming year other departments will be established, necessitating an extension of the above list somewhat.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

TABLE NO. 1. — *Number received and leaving the School for Four Months ending Nov. 30, 1909.*

Boys committed,	97
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	5
Runaways,	5
	<hr/> 10
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1909,	<hr/> 87

TABLE NO. 2. — *Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.*

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Released (Transferred).	Average Number.
August,	26	—	14.66
September,	28	2	39.66
October,	28	—	62.96
November,	15	3	84.76
Totals,	97	5	50.91

TABLE NO. 3. — *Nativity of Parents of Boys committed.*

Fathers born in the United States,	28
Mothers born in the United States,	28
Fathers foreign born,	57
Mothers foreign born,	52
Both parents born in the United States,	16
Both parents foreign born,	42
Unknown,	8
One parent unknown,	13
Per cent. of American parentage,	16.5
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	43.3
Per cent. unknown,	8.2

Nativity of Boys committed.

Born in the United States,	89
Foreign born,	8

TABLE NO. 4. — *Authority for Commitments.*

By district court,	41
municipal court,	11
police court,	27
superior court,	6
State Board of Charity,	2
juvenile court,	10
Total,	97

TABLE NO. 5. — *Domestic Condition of Boys when committed to the School.*

Had parents,	43
no parents,	8
father,	15
mother,	24
stepfather,	10
stepmother,	9
intemperate father,	23
intemperate mother,	4
both parents intemperate,	1
parents separated,	6
attended church,	92
not attended school within one year,	23
not attended school within two years,	38
not attended school within three years,	17
been arrested before,	55
been inmates of other institutions,	30
used intoxicating liquor,	19
used tobacco,	80
Were idle,	2
Parents owning residence,	15
Members of the family had been arrested,	25

TABLE NO. 6.—*Showing Literacy of 97 Boys committed to the School.*

[illegible]

LEGISLATION ENACTED CONCERNING THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

ACTS OF 1908, CHAPTER 639.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall, during the month of June of the current year, appoint a board of seven trustees, two of whom shall be women, in whom and in their successors shall be vested the government and management of a school for the industrial training and for the instruction and reformatory treatment of boys committed thereto. Said institution shall be known as the Industrial School for Boys. The terms of office of the trustees shall begin on the first day of July following their appointment. Of the trustees first appointed under this act two shall hold office for two years, two for three years, two for four years and one for five years, or until their successors are appointed; and the governor shall appoint annually thereafter, in the month of June, successors of the trustees whose terms are about to expire, and such successors shall hold office for five years from the first day of July next ensuing. Said board shall be a corporation for the purpose of taking, holding and investing in trust for the commonwealth any grant or devise of land, or any gift or bequest of money or other personal property made for the use of said school. Said trustees are hereby authorized to purchase, in behalf of the commonwealth, real estate, with such personal property as may be upon the same, as a site for said school.

SECTION 2. With the approval of the state board of charity the trustees may erect new buildings, and may alter and repair buildings upon the property purchased. They may also equip and furnish buildings so erected, altered or repaired. Said trustees shall have authority to make all contracts and employ all agents necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. Their reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties under the first two sections of this act shall be paid from the appropriation for carrying out of the provisions hereof. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the first two sections of this act the trustees of said school may expend a sum not

exceeding eighty-five thousand dollars, but no expenditure shall be made under said sections except for the purchase of a site for said school and for plans, until said state board shall certify that in its opinion the cost of purchasing land and buildings, as aforesaid, of altering and repairing buildings upon the land purchased, of erecting and making ready for occupancy any new building or buildings under the provisions of this section, and of furnishing and equipping any building erected, altered or repaired as aforesaid, will not exceed eighty-five thousand dollars, and the total expenditures made and liabilities incurred under the provisions of said sections shall not exceed that amount.

SECTION 3. When the buildings are ready for occupancy the trustees shall notify the governor, who shall thereupon issue his proclamation establishing said school; and thereafter, if it shall appear to any police, district or municipal court or trial justice that any boy not less than fifteen years of age who has been adjudged to be a delinquent child, or any boy not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age who has been convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment other than imprisonment for life, is a suitable subject for said school, and that his welfare and the good of society require that he should be sent thereto for industrial training, for instruction and for reformatory treatment, the court may issue a warrant of commitment to said school. So far as they are applicable, except as herein otherwise provided, all provisions of law in relation to commitments to the Lyman school for boys shall extend to commitments to said industrial school. A boy committed to said school as aforesaid may be held therein until he attains the age of twenty-one years, and the custody of such boy shall be in said trustees until that age is attained, excepting during such time as he shall be absent from said school in the Massachusetts reformatory. Said trustees may release from said school upon probation any inmate thereof, and may recall him from probation. They may employ such agents as may be required for the care of such probationers.

SECTION 4. Upon the request of the trustees of the Lyman school for boys, the trustees of said industrial school may transfer to it any inmate of said Lyman school, and may transfer any inmate of said industrial school to said Lyman school with the consent of its trustees. The trustees for children of the city of Boston may transfer to said industrial school any boy committed to the Suffolk school for boys after the passage of this act. Upon application of the trustees, the prison commissioners may remove to the Massachusetts reformatory any inmate of said industrial school, and upon a further application may return him to said school. A boy so removed to said reformatory shall be subject to all laws relating to the other inmates thereof until he is returned to said school. With the consent of the trustees, the prison commissioners may remove to said industrial school any boy under the

age of seventeen years who is sentenced to the Massachusetts reformatory. When a boy is removed or returned under this act, all mittimuses, processes and other official papers, or copies thereof, by which he is held, shall be removed or returned with him; and he may be held in the institution to which he is removed or returned until the expiration of the term for which he was originally committed. After the establishment of said industrial school, no boy who is more than fifteen years of age shall be committed to the Suffolk school for boys.

SECTION 5. The trustees shall have general charge of said school and of all its interests. They shall, from time to time, establish rules, regulations and by-laws for its government, for the direction of its officers and the instruction and discipline of its inmates; and they shall see that its affairs are conducted according to law and to said rules, regulations and by-laws. They shall appoint a superintendent who shall be the executive officer of the school, and, subject to the approval of the governor and council, they shall fix his compensation.

SECTION 6. Said trustees and the state board of charity shall have the same rights and powers, be charged with the same duties and be subject to the same responsibilities in regard to said industrial school and to the officers and inmates thereof as by law are given to or imposed upon said board and upon the trustees of the Lyman and industrial schools in regard to the Lyman school for boys and its officers and inmates. Sections six, seven and nine of chapter eighty-six of the Revised Laws shall apply to the superintendent of said school; and all other laws in relation to the duties, powers and obligations of officers of said Lyman school, so far as they may be applicable, shall extend to officers of the said industrial school.

SECTION 7. For the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred under the provisions of this act, the treasurer and receiver general is hereby authorized, with the approval of the governor and council, to issue scrip or certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding eighty-five thousand dollars, for terms not exceeding thirty years. Such scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be issued as registered bonds or with interest coupons attached, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November. They shall be designated on the face thereof, Prison and Hospital Loan, shall be countersigned by the governor, shall be deemed a pledge of the faith and credit of the commonwealth, and the principal and interest thereof shall be paid at the times specified therein in gold coin of the United States or its equivalent. Such scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be disposed of at public auction, or in such other manner, and at such times and prices, and in such amounts, and shall bear such rates of interest, not exceeding four per cent. per annum as shall be deemed best for the commonwealth, but none of the same shall be sold at less than the par value thereof. The

sinking fund established by chapter three hundred and ninety-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, known as the Prison and Hospital Loan Sinking Fund, shall also be maintained for the purpose of extinguishing bonds issued under the authority of this act; and the treasurer and receiver general shall apportion thereto from year to year an amount sufficient with the accumulations of said fund to extinguish at maturity the debt incurred by the issue of said bonds. The amount necessary to meet the annual sinking fund requirements and to pay the interest on said bonds shall be raised by taxation from year to year.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 13, 1908.

ACTS OF 1909, CHAPTER 472.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO TRANSFERS AND COMMITMENTS TO THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The state board of charity shall have the right to transfer boys in its custody between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years to the industrial school for boys; but no boys shall be transferred to said school by the trustees of any institution without the consent of the trustees of the industrial school for boys.

SECTION 2. For a period of two years after the school is declared open its trustees may notify the courts of commitment when the school is full, and no boys shall thereafter, within this period, be committed except with the consent of the trustees; but the courts of commitment shall have during this time the same right to commit boys over fifteen years of age to the Suffolk School for Boys as existed before the said industrial school was declared open.

Approved June 4, 1909.

ACTS OF 1909, CHAPTER 489.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. To provide for finishing and equipping the industrial school for boys provided for by chapter six hundred and thirty-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eight, and for grading, and a water supply, the trustees are authorized to expend the further sum of forty-one thousand dollars, in addition to the eighty-five thousand dollars authorized by section two of said act.

SECTION 2. For the purpose of meeting the additional expenses that may be incurred under the provisions of this act the treasurer and receiver general is authorized, with the approval of the governor and council, to issue scrip or certificates of indebtedness to an amount not

exceeding forty-one thousand dollars, for a term not exceeding thirty years, which shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, and shall be in addition to the loan already authorized. The sinking fund established by chapter three hundred and ninety-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, known as the Prisons and Hospitals Loan Sinking Fund, shall also be maintained for the purpose of extinguishing bonds issued under authority of this act.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 11, 1909.

ACTS OF 1909, CHAPTER 495.

AN ACT MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. A sum not exceeding twenty-two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth from the ordinary revenue, for the maintenance of the industrial school for boys provided for by chapter six hundred and thirty-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eight; but no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be available until the school is declared by the governor to be open and ready for occupancy, as provided for by section three of said chapter.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 15, 1909.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

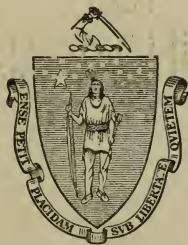
OF THE

Mass.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT SHIRLEY,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1910.



BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,

18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1911.

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

YEARLY MEETINGS
TO
ATTENDANCE

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES,	7
REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,	17
REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN,	21
REPORT OF THE TREASURER,	23
VALUATION,	29
STATISTICS,	31
LEGISLATION ENACTED,	36

OFFICERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TRUSTEES.

DAVID F. SLADE, <i>President</i>,	.	.	.	.	.	FALL RIVER.
GOLDE BAMBER,	.	.	.	.	.	BROOKLINE.
MATTHEW LUCE,	.	.	.	.	.	COHASSET.
MAUD M. ROCKWELL,	.	.	.	.	.	ROXBURY.
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,	.	.	.	.	.	PEABODY.
JOHN A. HORGAN,	.	.	.	.	.	ROXBURY.
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, <i>Secretary</i> , ¹	.	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.

SUPERINTENDENT.²

—,	SHIRLEY.
--------------	----------

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

ELMER E. BUTTERFIELD,	SHIRLEY.
---------------------------------	----------

¹ The office of the secretary is at 53 State Street, Boston.

² Mr. George P. Campbell has been elected superintendent, to assume his duties Jan. 1, 1911.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Industrial School for Boys beg leave to submit this, their second annual report, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

The school has now been open a year and four months. Its capacity for the year covered by this report has remained that of 100 boys, the same as at its opening. Two new dormitories, with a capacity of 30 boys each, are now in process of construction, and one of the original Shaker buildings is being remodelled to accommodate 25, thus giving the school during the coming year, when these three buildings are completed, a capacity of 185 boys. These three cottages will be opened as fast as ready.

The school was entirely filled in a little over four months after it opened; and then the trustees, under the authority granted them under Acts of 1909, chapter 472, requested the courts to make no further commitments except by first communicating with the school, to learn whether there were vacancies existing. No vacancies arose, except because of a few minor transfers from illness, disease or other cause, until the 1st of August of the present year. Then the first boys committed began to be released on parole, and their places have been taken by new commitments. During the last four months 54 boys have been released on parole. The major part of those so released have either had homes which were deemed proper for them to return to, and through which employment was forthcoming, or else have had relatives who have assumed personal charge of them. The others have had work secured for them. We have thus far, in view of the circumstances and on account of the limited numbers, had no regular parole officer

whose duties were only such; but this work has been done by the acting superintendent, by Mr. Whitecomb, otherwise employed at the school, and in some cases by the men under whom the particular boys have been employed at the school, and who have been, therefore, most conversant with their capabilities. It will be necessary, however, early in the new year, as the numbers for parole increase, to have a regular parole officer. While it has now been too short a time to warrant the making of any general statements concerning the future of the first group of boys released, it is certain that at present, and as fast as they have been released, all, with two or three exceptions, have gone to work and for the most part are doing very well. Their wages range from \$17 a week, the highest, to \$4, the lowest, this wide variation being due in part to the various differences in size and maturity of the boy and his consequent earning capacity, and in part to the difficulty in finding such employment as would be preferred at this season of the year.

The character of the boys we have lately received does not vary essentially from those first received. None of them ought properly to be classed as criminals, though they would have to be so classified and so treated, generally speaking, if our institution could not take them; but they are, rather, younger members of society who have forfeited for a time their privilege of remaining a part of it, because they have so conducted themselves that it will no longer excuse or condone their offences. Most of them have slipped through the more lenient meshes of probation, and to save them from their environment, and ultimately for themselves and for society, they have been deemed proper subjects for temporary segregation, and are sent to us for institutional treatment, where their entire manner of life may be regulated and constantly supervised. Though, it may be presumed, they have already offended many times, or else they would not come to us, they are not habitual offenders in the usual usage of that term; but they are still in that period of life when their whole character may be rebuilt upon a new foundation, or at least radically modified. While they have not yet crossed the dividing line between offenders and criminals, many have such foundations and prospects that it does

not require a prophetic eye to foresee that, if left unrestrained to follow their own bent, they would shortly be permanently landed in the latter class, charged with breaches of the law of such magnitude as to be weighed by juries and passed upon by higher courts, and therefore, when not a prey upon society, a permanent expense to it. We have not, therefore, supposedly to deal with the habitual criminal, nor with the instinctive criminal with some great physical abnormality or subnormality; but rather with the ordinary juvenile one, between fifteen and eighteen years of age, who, through unfortunate industrial conditions in his family, or perhaps without parents to pilot him through youth, or because not strong enough for the persuasive temptations of environment, or for some other weakness, physical or external, has taken the law into his own hands, and for a time has lost his way in society and become a derelict of it. We believe that as such they are not subjects for punitive treatment, primarily, to be put through a stern and strenuous course, by harshly dealing out to them the heavy hand of the law, endangering thereby the breaking of their spirits, and making a criminal career appear as the only solace for their discouragements; but instead we believe that they should have curative and deterrent treatment, by training them in their minds, in their muscles and in their morals, so that they may be returned to the community sufficiently trained and sufficiently matured in their general make-up to be received back into it with as little prejudice as possible, and without harm to it or to themselves, and prepared to earn an honest and creditable livelihood. We believe that our ultimate product must be manhood. To secure this, what is good must be encouraged, what is bad must be discouraged; what is hard must be softened, what is weak must be strengthened; what is right must be instilled, what is wrong must be annihilated.

The treatment of each case, to be effective, has necessarily to be largely individual, and calls for patience and foresight. The first endeavor is to make a healthy physical body upon which to build the future. Whatever is known of their life histories, of their antecedents and of their environment is important, and must be carefully pondered, as tending to throw light upon the causative forces of their past careers, and as a

basis for the reforms to be inaugurated, both by means of individual and institutional treatment, looking to their reinstallation in the community and for their conversion into industrious and law-abiding citizens. They are all wordly wise. In many respects they are bright and alert, and in other respects — and these not without explanation — childlike and morally deficient. With us they are fortunately removed from contact with the outside world, and are not mingled with older criminals, from whom they would hear life stories of mature wrong-doing, and so become saturated by reiteration with the idea that it is hopeless to mend their ways. They are also, fortunately, not left in idleness and isolation, with much time for brooding and introspection, but from the outset are removed from the past into an atmosphere of industry and of uplift, without thought of punishment or degradation, where they can see at close range that endeavor, good conduct and efficiency are rewarded by kindness and the repose of trust and confidence. Soon, to some extent unconsciously, the elements of pride and rivalry to outdo their fellows, combined with the reflection which the isolation of the place, apart from previous influences, tends to induce, and combined in varying degrees with remorse for the past, submerge the baser and the lower and lift them into the better and the higher. Self-reliance is stimulated, trustworthiness is rewarded by greater freedom, and efficiency by advancement. There is nowhere the idea of inflicting punishment for the old offence committed. Good conduct and industry spell speedier release, and come to have a real value to the individual which they never before had ; gradually both become a part of the character of the individual, and remove him farther and farther from the ranks of the future criminal.

Every boy works, in some departments seven hours a day, except Saturday afternoons. With this employment, and with hours for recreation and for eating, the day is consumed with little or no opportunity for loneliness and introspection. Release is earned by earning credits. These are given half for conduct and demeanor and half for efficiency and industry, and are so regulated that a boy can earn his release in sixteen months. Whether this is long enough as a minimum to keep boys who, it must be assumed, have broken over the probation

system before coming to us, and whether they will have in this time regained sufficient mastery of themselves to become industrious citizens and members of society, only long observation can more than approximate. They certainly leave us with ten to sixty pounds more of brawn and from one to six inches more of height than upon their arrival, with which to make their way in the world; and we hope they have become thinking individuals, instilled with ideas of responsibility, with knowledge of and with regard for what is right, and with sufficient industry to pilot them through their old temptations into respectable citizenship.

POLICY OF BUILDING INAUGURATED.

During the past year we have firmly inaugurated a policy of doing our own construction. We have now one new dormitory under way, for 30 boys, and another being remodelled, also half completed, for 25. The work is under the direction of a head builder of experience, a mason is regularly employed, and the work is done by boys, with occasional help from the outside. We have also built an ice house, 30 by 40 feet, all except the outer walls being done by boy labor; two hen houses, 100 by 16 feet each; have moved and reset some smaller buildings, besides doing endless repairing and small jobs. We are now also starting an enlargement to the creamery, which will be completed early in the year. This building policy not only gives us buildings just as we want them, but employs and trains the boys practically, and will save the State money. If we are to meet the demands of the courts for supplying accommodations for new commitments, we shall have building of divers kinds to do for a long time to come, and this we plan to do in all respects possible with home talent.

BETTERMENTS AND REPAIRS.

When the institution was opened it was developed only at the living quarters; everything else in the way of repairs and other things not absolutely necessary was left to be done by home talent. In this construction, restoration and reclamation we have worked hard the whole year. Grading has been done; miles of fence rebuilt; brush, wood and lumber cut; and small stumps pulled from many acres around the bush-grown fences.

Hundreds of apple trees have been trimmed, and all of them scraped for scale and searched for moths. Stone walls have been torn away or rebuilt and ditches and drains laid. Nearly every building on the place has been given from one to three coats of paint on the outside, and, in the case of cottages, throughout on the inside. Withal, the end of year finds, us a more nearly presentable institution, as compared with the makings of one with which we started the year.

FARM, STABLE AND GROUNDS.

The course of bringing up a run-down farm is somewhat slow, but the results attained by our farmer have been conspicuous. About 70 acres were put under the plow; 40 acres of corn, 6 acres of potatoes and 8 acres of garden vegetables, besides various crops of grain, have been harvested. Two large silos have been filled, and every available space has been packed with vegetables. Two new teams have been acquired, making the supply adequate, barring accidents, for the next few years. The new hen houses have been stocked with high-class stock of our own breeding. A hundred pigs and hogs have been raised, and a basis laid for a permanent and continuous supply of home-grown pork. A large number of high-grade young cattle have been raised. The herd has been weeded out, and, with the acquisition of a few new cows, has been so ordered that an adequate supply of dairy products will be forthcoming to meet the new demands through the twofold increased population during the coming year.

INDUSTRIES.

The carpenter shop boys, after the machinery was installed and the shop was fitted up, have made during the winter upwards of three hundred heavy removable screens for the windows; have gotten out and finished the lumber, most of which was home-grown, for the hen houses; and have since supplied finishings for the new buildings being constructed. The blacksmith shop boys have done an endless amount of general repairing, have built one new cart and one new big sled, and have rebuilt and repaired several other vehicles. The paint shop boys, besides painting the outsides of the buildings, re-

painted the insides in many cases, and have overhauled and repaired the old housing accommodations for help, besides painting all the farm wagons and sleighs, etc.

GENERAL, HEALTH, ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

On July 31, 1910, Herbert F. Taylor resigned to resume public school superintendency, and Elmer E. Butterfield, who had been at the school since its opening, was appointed acting superintendent.

The health of the institution has been good, without epidemics. The conduct of the boys on the whole has been very creditable and encouraging.

Though the boys when they come to us are beyond the required public school age, during the school year all were given instruction in English and arithmetic, greater attention being given to those of foreign birth and to the more deficient. In addition, the boys in the industrial departments were given instruction in subjects correlated with their industries, those in the cooking department being taught the theory and practice of cookery; those from the farm, elementary agriculture in part and forestry and gardening in part; those in the carpentry and blacksmith shop, mechanical drawing and studies in construction; those with the painter, freehand drawing and the theory of color, and color mixing and designing.

There has been an endeavor to so make up the official force that every one living at the school should be employed, and therefore a contributing unit to the administration of the institution. This matter has been so adjusted, with a view to present and immediate future needs, that, with the addition of extra cottage masters for the new cottages and of one or two outside officers, there will probably be no further additions necessary to care for the increase in numbers for the coming year; in other words, so that the cost of administration and officering 185 boys will be but slightly more than for the present number, even though the extensive improvements prosecuted this year are continued.

REQUIREMENTS.

With only 100 boys, and with all the work of repairing, construction and out-of-door work which has been at hand the past year, the boys who have not been occupied in our tem-

porary shops and domestic departments have been kept busy ; but with even 85 more, which the close of the year will find with us, the problem of employment alone will be very difficult, let alone that of giving any considerable number of them a knowledge of a trade or of an organized industry by which they can earn a sustaining and creditable living after leaving the institution. While the farm and out-of-door life makes strong and healthy boys, for various reasons we cannot train all to be farmers. If we should try to do this, the community could not assimilate such numbers of our class of boys so trained ; and it would also mean taking the majority of the boys who have come from urban environments and transplanting them to the farming districts, to a life distasteful for the most part, with the consequent result of early idleness and the undoing of what has been done for them.

We have developed the trades at the school conservatively. We have waited until we should know what the capacities of our population, both physical and mental, should be ; and until, with this knowledge, we could approximate the industries affording greatest opportunities to our type of boy. The time, however, has now arrived when we must have adequate shop facilities, not only for employing the constantly increasing numbers, but also in fulfilling the purposes for which the school was designed, and for its development along the lines which our experience has shown us it should develop. Adequate shop equipment is, therefore, we believe, the most imperative equipment need of the school ; and with the shops there must be provision for power to operate them. In connection with the power plant we need permanent lighting facilities large enough to cover the institution, and to do away throughout with the use of kerosene lights, the use of which is at best fraught with danger. We also need the beginning of a heating system which will heat a part of the institution at once, and eventually all of it.

With the future development of the school in mind, your trustees have laid out a comprehensive plan for the development of an institution for the accommodation of from 400 to 500 boys. This layout includes a system of shops with power, lighting and heating plant, and a series of cottages and other

buildings, making the present buildings units of a whole. The new layout is itself upon the unit system, so that progress by yearly additions may be made toward the completion of a whole. The plan looks to the grouping of the shops and domestic buildings near the power, light and heating plant, apart from the housing facilities. It also contemplates the grouping of the farm buildings at the north end of the premises, making, as in the case of the cottages, the present buildings parts of a whole.

SUMMARY.

For the next year, all of which is a part of the plan for developing the whole, as new equipment, we need very much a thoroughly equipped central shop building, and with this a power, lighting and heating plant and coal pocket, all properly equipped and connected with our present plant.

We need a new cottage for 30 boys, to partially meet the present demands of the courts of commitment.

We need a telephone system, connecting the offices with the various cottages and departments.

We need a steam-heating system for the brick cottage now being remodelled, which could not be provided for from the original appropriation, from the last of which the cottage is being remodelled.

We are in great need of a piggery and of a root and vegetable cellar.

For rearrangement of the present buildings, a small cottage should be moved from the front of the brick building now being remodelled, and be relocated, repaired and an ell added, as a cottage for employees.

The farmer's cottage, so called, should have, as it was originally planned to have when it was moved and partially remodelled, an ell for a kitchen and pantry.

We also need very much, for the new shops, additional wood-working machinery for the carpentry and cabinet-making shops, additional blacksmithing facilities, and equipment for a machine and printing shop.

We also need concrete walks to connect the existing cottages and the administration and domestic buildings, which are at present without any artificial walks.

The trustees believe that the extension of the provisions of section 2 of chapter 472 of the Acts of 1909 for a period of two years longer, whereby they are granted the authority, when the school is full, to so notify the courts of commitment, is essential for the welfare and development of the school; otherwise, the school, with its present limited accommodations, can, so far as the law is concerned, be swamped by transfers and commitments.

In closing, the trustees wish to express their gratitude to each and every officer who has lent his best efforts for the welfare of the school, and to all friends of the school who have contributed to its welfare and development.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID F. SLADE,
GOLDE BAMBER,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MAUD M. ROCKWELL,
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,
JOHN A. HORGAN,
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT,

Trustees Industrial School for Boys.

Nov. 30, 1910.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Industrial School for Boys.

The year now closed has witnessed several changes in the governing body at the school, not the least of which was the resignation, on August 1, of your superintendent, Mr. Herbert F. Taylor.

Having been chosen acting superintendent, it becomes my duty at this time to submit to you a report of the work of the school during the year.

Fifty-four boys have earned their parole, all but 7 of whom returned to their homes, positions having been secured for them by their parents or friends. We have kept in touch with these paroled boys, through the visitations of Mr. Whitecomb and in other ways, and know that all of them, with the exception of 3, are doing well.

Boys when received at the school are as a rule lacking in habits of industry. Most of them have worked intermittently at various occupations, but rarely is one received who can be depended upon to do a fair day's work. The change in many of these boys has been very marked, due in part to wholesome food, fresh air, regular hours of rest, and in part to realizing that a fair day's work is expected of them. As their knowledge of what to do and how to do increases with their strength and ability to perform, they not infrequently develop into good and willing workers, well qualified to earn their own living when placed on parole. This fact has been demonstrated again and again during the past year.

Twelve boys have been employed in the carpenter shop, in connection with our industrial training departments; 6 in the blacksmith shop; 9 in the paint shop; 4 in the engine room; 3 in the laundry; 1 in the cobbler shop; and 6 in the cook house. There are 15 boys employed about the different cot-

tages, who remain at that work only one week in six. The other boys are employed upon the farm and about the farm buildings. All the work about the institution, so far as practicable, is performed by the boys under the direction of their instructors.

During the winter of 1909 and the spring of 1910 the carpenter shop boys were employed in sealing up their shop and setting up their machines, and in building benches for 12 boys, each bench equipped with drawer for tools. When completed and machinery in running order, the boys were set at work making screens to screen all the windows in the different buildings, requiring 265 in all.

The studding and walls of the new ice house were built by contract. The house was then filled with ice, our boy carpenters doing all the boarding, shingling and finish work.

They have built two hen houses, each 100 by 16 feet wide, all the lumber except the inside finish and shingles being grown on the place.

Early in the summer the boys began remodelling the North Cottage to make a dormitory to accommodate 25 boys. At our present writing the building is ready to plaster. All the carpenter work and slating have been done by the boys and their instructors.

The excavating for Cottage No. 5 was done by the farm force. The mason with his force put in the concrete walls, using one hundred barrels of cement.

Our farm force has been called upon this year to perform many duties outside of their regular farm work. Foundations for the hen houses, granary and brooder house were laid, grounds around same graded; and many rods of drain have been laid, besides grading done about the various buildings.

One boy has been employed in the cobbler shop repairing shoes, and 3 boys are at work in the sewing room making overalls and repairing necessary clothing.

The religious services for the Catholic boys have been for the last half of the year in charge of Rev. Charles F. Bridges of Boston College, who comes weekly to the school, and before that they attended services at the Catholic church in Shirley. The Protestant boys have attended church throughout the year

at the Shirley Congregational church. Services for the Hebrew boys were early in the year in charge of weekly volunteers, and for the last half-year in charge of Mr. Samuel Price, who comes regularly to the school. Very faithful and painstaking work has been done by all these men, and the results of their labors have been apparent in the improvement in the attitude and conduct of the boys.

Our school was maintained until about the middle of July. The school periods were divided as follows: 7.30 to 8.30, paint shop and blacksmith boys; 8.30 to 9.30, carpenter shop and engine room boys; 10 to 11, dairy boys, under the instruction of the dairyman; then a class made up of deficient boys, who had not mastered the English tongue. In the afternoon from 2 to 3 came the hall and kitchen boys, and from 3 to 4.30 the farm boys. Later in the year special instruction was given in lettering and sign painting to members of the paint force, by the instructor in charge, Mr. Barrows.

The band referred to in last year's report developed successfully, and before its membership was depleted by paroles in the early fall made several very creditable appearances in public, particularly on Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and in concert work. Two members of the band, now paroled, are playing in a band in a neighboring town.

Entertainments for the benefit of the boys have not been of frequent occurrence. One of the most delightful was a stereopticon lecture on "Hiawatha." In the early fall four of the older boys took it upon themselves to have a minstrel show. They struggled alone for a few evenings, then appealed to the superintendent for assistance, and the plan finally took shape under the leadership of Mr. Barrows, who had had much experience in that line of work. The boys selected for the principal parts and for the chorus, some thirty in number, became greatly interested, and worked hard to make the show a success. It was given before the school on the evening of November 16, and was of such a character that the following week it was repeated by request in Odd Fellows Hall, Shirley, for the benefit of the Shirley Athletic Association. In this connection we desire to thank the friends of the school who have so ably and willingly assisted in making the various entertainments of the year so thoroughly enjoyable.

The principal outdoor sport of the boys has been that of baseball. During the past summer a very creditable baseball team was developed, which was successful in competition with outside players. Football and other outdoor games have also afforded recreation and healthful exercise for the boys while not engaged in their appointed duties.

Attention is called to the accompanying tables, presenting statistics concerning the boys received during the year. It will probably not escape the notice of the casual reader that while nominally boys, they are in reality young men, with a knowledge of the evil in the world obtained unhappily by actual experience. As young men, they must be treated as such. It has been found that the average boy committed to this school, like most boys of his age, appreciates recognition and fair treatment, and that, in spite of his incomplete early training, he will in most cases respond to the wishes of his instructor, and will cheerfully co-operate with him in performing an assigned task. In this fact lies the hope of the school.

In concluding his report, the acting superintendent wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness for assistance received from trustees, officers, boys and friends of the school, enabling him to take up and carry forward to the close of the year the work laid upon him; and to express the hope that the coming year will witness a decided growth in those things that shall tend to make the school successful in the mission of good it has been created to accomplish.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER E. BUTTERFIELD,

Acting Superintendent.

SHIRLEY, MASS., Nov. 30, 1910.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Industrial School for Boys.

The past year has dealt kindly with the medical department, and the health of the institution as a whole has been good. Besides, everybody who has been paroled upon this examination has shown gain in health and weight since his examination upon his admission to the school. While there have been 3,400 cases treated as out-patients, only 37 have been treated as inmates of the hospital. The bulk of cases treated as out-patients consisted of local infections, such as boils, small abscesses, tonsillitis, and slight disturbances of the digestive tract.

There have been many minor accidents treated, such as cuts, bruises and sprains, etc., but only two more serious ones. These last were injured in the use of the laundry machine, and were successfully treated at the school.

One case of diphtheria appeared in the school during the year, and was promptly taken care of and quarantined. Every inmate of the institution was given an immunizing dose of antitoxin, which course removed the danger of an epidemic.

The tuberculous and epileptic cases were transferred to other State institutions.

Two inmates have been sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital: one with a serious heart lesion, from which he was suffering when committed to the school; and the other for an operation for hernia. Both of these made good recoveries, and in good time were paroled.

During the year November, 1909, to November, 1910, 81 have been admitted to the school. Each of these has been examined and his history recorded.

Three boys have been operated upon for the removal of adenoids and one for the removal of tonsils.

The eyes and ears of the boys have been examined by a specialist, and all needing treatment have received it.

The need is more evident, since the school has become filled, of more extensive hospital facilities, and particularly the need of a suitable isolation ward for contagious diseases and suspicious cases.

I wish to thank the trustees and officers of the school for their co-operation and unfailing courtesy.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.,

School Physician.

SHIRLEY, MASS., Nov. 30, 1910.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Industrial School for Boys.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1910:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

Institution Receipts.

Sales:—

Clothing and materials,	\$37 10
Farm, stable and grounds:—	
Cows and calves,	\$50 50
Pigs and hogs,	317 69
Hides,	1 50
Sundries,	1,531 47
	<hr/> 1,901 16

Miscellaneous receipts:—

Interest on bank balances,	\$22 39
Sundries,	53 13
	<hr/> 75 52

\$2,013 78

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1909,	\$10,499 86
Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30),	2,000 00
Approved schedules of 1910,	40,340 93
	<hr/> 52,840 79

Special appropriations,	1,495 50
-----------------------------------	----------

Total,	<hr/> \$56,350 07
------------------	-------------------

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	\$2,013 78
--	------------

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule, 1909,	10,499 86
Eleven months' schedules, 1910,	40,340 93
November advances,	565 43
	<hr/> \$52,420 00

Special appropriations:—

Approved schedules (\$1,495.50, less advances of November, 1909),	\$1,495 50
November advances,	135 15
	<hr/> 1,630 65

Balance Nov. 30, 1910:—

In bank,	\$1,281 93
In office,	17 49
	<hr/> 1,299 42

Total,	<hr/> \$56,350 07
------------------	-------------------

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	\$48,550 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	43,065 93
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$5,484 07

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor: —

General administration,	\$5,033 61
Medical service,	345 00
Ward service (male),	3,921 44
Ward service (female),	460 25
Repairs and improvements,	3,028 68
Farm, stable and grounds,	4,521 01
	<hr/>
	\$17,309 99

Food: —

Butter,	\$601 90
Butterine,	180 20
Beans,	163 54
Bread and crackers,	111 50
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	374 96
Cheese,	79 16
Eggs,	268 15
Flour,	418 89
Fish,	500 74
Fruit (dried and fresh),	265 67
Meats,	2,789 19
Molasses and syrup,	99 70
Sugar,	199 06
Tea, coffee, bromo and cocoa,	289 22
Vegetables,	345 77
Sundries,	566 16
	<hr/>
	7,253 81

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$666 95
Clothing,	1,594 25
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	81 86
Furnishing goods,	230 24
Hats and caps,	60 42
Leather and shoe findings,	178 29
Sundries,	17 15
	<hr/>
	2,829 16

Furnishings: —

Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$128 65
Brushes, brooms,	79 17
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	60 84
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	38 56
Furniture and upholstery,	19 76
Kitchen furnishings,	164 82
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	19 15
Sundries,	11 09
	<hr/>
	522 04

Amount carried forward,	\$27,915 00
-----------------------------------	-------------

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$27,915 00
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	\$1,754 98	
Oil,	70 89	
Sundries,	318 85	
	<hr/>	2,144 72
Repairs and improvements: —		
Doors, sashes, etc.,	\$190 34	
Electrical work and supplies,	54 99	
Hardware,	387 40	
Lumber,	732 59	
Machinery, etc.,	122 52	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	665 83	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	162 42	
Roofing and materials,	12 75	
Sundries,	48 20	
	<hr/>	2,377 04
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$340 73	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	155 50	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	887 74	
Hay, grain, etc.,	1,529 25	
Harnesses and repairs,	144 50	
Horses,	791 80	
Cows,	640 50	
Other live stock,	143 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	680 44	
Sundries,	350 08	
	<hr/>	5,663 54
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$42 55	
Chapel services and entertainments,	595 41	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	596 99	
Gratuities, parole expenses,	75 95	
Ice,	62 11	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	444 15	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	110 50	
Postage,	189 50	
Printing and printing supplies,	21 64	
Printing annual report,	63 66	
Return of runaways,	213 35	
Soap and laundry supplies,	464 15	
Stationery and office supplies,	131 75	
School books and school supplies,	107 50	
Travel and expenses (officials),	580 43	
Telephone and telegraph,	237 50	
Water,	687 20	
Sundries,	341 29	
	<hr/>	4,965 63
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$43,065 93

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations for fiscal year,	\$32,500 00
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	1,495 50
	<hr/>
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	\$31,004 50

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$1,299 42	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),	700 58	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth on account November, 1910, schedule,	725 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,725 00

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$2,725 00
---------------------------------------	------------

ELMER E. BUTTERFIELD,
Acting Treasurer.

Special Appropriations.

Object.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Furnishing a brick building,	Res. 1910, chap. 136,	\$1,500 00	—	—	\$1,500 00
Construction, furnishing and equipment of two cottages,	Res. 1910, chap. 150,	31,000 00	\$1,495 50	\$1,495 50	29,504 50
		\$32,500 00	\$1,495 50	\$1,495 50	\$31,004 50

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER E. BUTTERFIELD,

Acting Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,

Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

[Acts 1908, c. 639; Acts 1909, c. 489.]

Balance Dec. 1, 1909,		\$13,098 52
Architect,	\$360 00	
Bedding,	101 25	
Belting,	44 30	
Builders' materials, lumber, brick, roofing, cement, hardware,	2,309 92	
Carpenter shop equipment,	1,450 00	
Dynamite,	13 07	
Electrical equipment, wiring, etc.,	1,056 56	
Fire apparatus,	280 00	
Furnishings,	560 65	
Hospital and medical supplies,	140 39	
Live stock,	227 25	
Pipe, water and sewer,	143 34	
Painters' supplies,	360 33	
Remodelling buildings, carpentry, plumbing, heating, masonry, plastering,	4,088 61	
Sleighs,	140 00	
Steam plant,	804 83	
Title Abstract Company,	353 50	
Window guards,	125 00	
Total,	<hr/>	12,559 00
Balance ¹ Dec. 1, 1910,		\$439 52

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT,
Secretary.

¹ For payment of incomplected contracts.

VALUATION.

REAL ESTATE.

Buildings,	\$64,450 00
Land, 889 $\frac{3}{20}$ acres,	19,600 00
Sewer and water systems,	11,004 77

Total real estate valuation,	\$95,054 77
--	-------------

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	\$1,640 00
Blacksmith supplies,	100 78
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,219 50
Drugs and medicines,	227 77
Dry goods and sewing machine,	90 00
Fire apparatus,	380 00
Fuel,	1,150 00
Furniture in infirmary,	220 00
Grain on hand, purchased,	368 00
Kitchen furnishings,	282 50
Library,	100 00
Live stock on farm,	7,736 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	3,142 31
Musical instruments,	500 00
Other furniture in inmates' department,	801 50
Other supplies undistributed,	1,028 10
Produce of farm on hand,	5,151 00
Personal property in administration building,	2,350 90
Provisions and groceries,	684 65
School books and supplies,	257 98
School furniture,	135 50
Ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, furnish- ing goods, etc.,	400 00

Total personal valuation,	28,966 49
-------------------------------------	-----------

Total valuation,	\$124,021 26
----------------------------	--------------

The above is a fair valuation, according to our best judgment.

HERMAN S. HAZEN,
S. LEROY LONGLEY,

Appraisers.

SALARIED OFFICERS.¹

Engineer and acting superintendent (per month),	\$125 00
Farmer (per month),	92 00
Clerk (per month),	75 00
Chef (per month),	60 00
Fireman and utility man (per month),	45 00
Fireman (per month),	35 00
Cottage master (per month),	75 00
Cottage master and blacksmith (per month),	91 50
Cottage master (per month),	66 66
Matron (per month),	30 00
Detail officer (per month),	40 00
Night watchman (per month),	30 00
Nurse (and detailed officer) (per month),	50 00
Painter ² and leader of the band (per month),	91 50
Carpenter (per month),	66 66
Seamstress (per month),	25 00
Instructor in masonry (per month),	75 00
Laundress (per month),	25 00
Herdsman (per month),	40 00
Gardener ² and poultry man (per month),	50 00
Teamster ² (per month),	40 00
Teamster ² (per month),	33 33
Teamster (per month),	38 00
General farm man (per month),	35 00
Farm laborer (per month),	23 00
Physician (per year),	300 00

¹ As employed in November, 1910.

² Board and lodgings not furnished by the State.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

TABLE NO. 1. — *Number received and leaving the School for the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1909,	88
Boys committed during the year,	79
Paroled and returned,	1
	— 168
Paroled,	60
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	3
Transferred to Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics,	1
Transferred to State Sanatorium,	1
Unreturned escapes,	4
	— 69
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1910,	99

TABLE NO. 2. — *Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.*

MONTH.	Admitted.	Paroled.	Transferred.	Average Number.
December,	11	—	1	88.90
January,	3	—	—	93.74
February,	2	1	—	93.71
March,	—	—	1	97.77
April,	—	—	1	95.13
May,	2	1	—	95.13
June,	—	—	1	94.96
July,	4	11	1	94.19
August,	7	6	—	88.87
September,	11	11	—	93.90
October,	18	15	—	93.19
November,	21	15	—	96.99
Totals,	79	60	5	93.87

TABLE NO. 3. — *Nativity of Parents of Boys committed.*

Both parents born in the United States,	11
Both parents foreign born,	49
Fathers born in the United States,	7
Mothers born in the United States,	5
Fathers foreign born,	3
Mothers foreign born,	7
Birthplace of father unknown,	9
Birthplace of mother unknown,	7

Nativity of Boys committed.

Born in the United States,	69
Canada and the Provinces,	2
Sicily,	2
Austria,	1
England,	1
Spain,	1
Italy,	1
Poland,	1
Scotland,	1
Total,	79

TABLE NO. 4. — *Authority for Commitments.*

By district court,	39
police court,	19
superior court,	6
juvenile court,	6
State Board of Charity,	4
trial justice,	5
Total,	79

TABLE NO. 5. — *Commitments by Counties.*

Berkshire,	1
Hampden,	4
Worcester,	1
Middlesex,	29
Essex,	11
Suffolk,	21
Norfolk,	1
Plymouth,	3
Bristol,	8
<hr/>	
Total,	79

TABLE NO. 6. — *Causes for Commitment.*

Larceny,	30
Stubborn child,	21
Breaking and entering,	10
Breaking and entering and larceny,	8
Idle and disorderly,	2
Assault and battery,	1
Attempted larceny,	1
Trespass and larceny of fruit,	1
Drunkenness,	1
Disturbing the peace,	1
Vagrancy,	1
Running away,	1
Not reporting while on probation,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	79

TABLE NO. 7. — *Domestic Conditions of Boys when committed to School.*

Had both parents living,	45
father only,	15
mother only,	16
stepfather,	1
stepmother,	7
intemperate father,	29
intemperate mother,	6
parents separated,	8
parents owning residence,	13
members of the family had been arrested,	20
not attended school within one year,	14
not attended school within two years,	32
not attended school within three years,	13
been arrested before,	44
been inmates of other institutions,	24
used intoxicating liquor,	11
used tobacco,	58

TABLE NO. 8. — *Ages of Boys when committed to the School.*¹

15-15½ years,	13
15½-16 years,	17
16-16½ years,	16
16½-17 years,	19
17-17½ years,	11
17½-18 years,	3
15-16 years,	30
16-17 years,	35
17-18 years,	14
Total,	79

¹ The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."

TABLE No. 9. — *Showing Literacy of Boys committed to the School.*

[illegible]

LEGISLATION ENACTED CONCERNING THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

ACTS OF 1908, CHAPTER 639.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall, during the month of June of the current year, appoint a board of seven trustees, two of whom shall be women, in whom and in their successors shall be vested the government and management of a school for the industrial training and for the instruction and reformatory treatment of boys committed thereto. Said institution shall be known as the Industrial School for Boys. The terms of office of the trustees shall begin on the first day of July following their appointment. Of the trustees first appointed under this act two shall hold office for two years, two for three years, two for four years and one for five years, or until their successors are appointed; and the governor shall appoint annually thereafter, in the month of June, successors of the trustees whose terms are about to expire, and such successors shall hold office for five years from the first day of July next ensuing. Said board shall be a corporation for the purpose of taking, holding and investing in trust for the commonwealth any grant or devise of land, or any gift or bequest of money or other personal property made for the use of said school. Said trustees are hereby authorized to purchase, in behalf of the commonwealth, real estate, with such personal property as may be upon the same, as a site for said school.

SECTION 2. With the approval of the state board of charity the trustees may erect new buildings, and may alter and repair buildings upon the property purchased. They may also equip and furnish buildings so erected, altered or repaired. Said trustees shall have authority to make all contracts and employ all agents necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. Their reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties under the first two sections of this act shall be paid from the appropriation for carrying out of the provisions hereof. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the first two sections of this act the trustees of said school may expend a sum not

exceeding eighty-five thousand dollars, but no expenditure shall be made under said sections except for the purchase of a site for said school and for plans, until said state board shall certify that in its opinion the cost of purchasing land and buildings, as aforesaid, of altering and repairing buildings upon the land purchased, of erecting and making ready for occupancy any new building or buildings under the provisions of this section, and of furnishing and equipping any building erected, altered or repaired as aforesaid, will not exceed eighty-five thousand dollars, and the total expenditures made and liabilities incurred under the provisions of said sections shall not exceed that amount.

SECTION 3. When the buildings are ready for occupancy the trustees shall notify the governor, who shall thereupon issue his proclamation establishing said school; and thereafter, if it shall appear to any police, district or municipal court or trial justice that any boy not less than fifteen years of age who has been adjudged to be a delinquent child, or any boy not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age who has been convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment other than imprisonment for life, is a suitable subject for said school, and that his welfare and the good of society require that he should be sent thereto for industrial training, for instruction and for reformatory treatment, the court may issue a warrant of commitment to said school. So far as they are applicable, except as herein otherwise provided, all provisions of law in relation to commitments to the Lyman school for boys shall extend to commitments to said industrial school. A boy committed to said school as aforesaid may be held therein until he attains the age of twenty-one years, and the custody of such boy shall be in said trustees until that age is attained, excepting during such time as he shall be absent from said school in the Massachusetts reformatory. Said trustees may release from said school upon probation any inmate thereof, and may recall him from probation. They may employ such agents as may be required for the care of such probationers.

SECTION 4. Upon the request of the trustees of the Lyman school for boys, the trustees of said industrial school may transfer to it any inmate of said Lyman school, and may transfer any inmate of said industrial school to said Lyman school with the consent of its trustees. The trustees for children of the city of Boston may transfer to said industrial school any boy committed to the Suffolk school for boys after the passage of this act. Upon application of the trustees, the prison commissioners may remove to the Massachusetts reformatory any inmate of said industrial school, and upon a further application may return him to said school. A boy so removed to said reformatory shall be subject to all laws relating to the other inmates thereof until he is returned to said school. With the consent of the trustees, the prison commissioners may remove to said industrial school any boy under the

age of seventeen years who is sentenced to the Massachusetts reformatory. When a boy is removed or returned under this act, all mittimuses, processes and other official papers, or copies thereof, by which he is held, shall be removed or returned with him; and he may be held in the institution to which he is removed or returned until the expiration of the term for which he was originally committed. After the establishment of said industrial school, no boy who is more than fifteen years of age shall be committed to the Suffolk school for boys.

SECTION 5. The trustees shall have general charge of said school and of all its interests. They shall, from time to time, establish rules, regulations and by-laws for its government, for the direction of its officers and the instruction and discipline of its inmates; and they shall see that its affairs are conducted according to law and to said rules, regulations and by-laws. They shall appoint a superintendent who shall be the executive officer of the school, and, subject to the approval of the governor and council, they shall fix his compensation.

SECTION 6. Said trustees and the state board of charity shall have the same rights and powers, be charged with the same duties and be subject to the same responsibilities in regard to said industrial school and to the officers and inmates thereof as by law are given to or imposed upon said board and upon the trustees of the Lyman and industrial schools in regard to the Lyman school for boys and its officers and inmates. Sections six, seven and nine of chapter eighty-six of the Revised Laws shall apply to the superintendent of said school; and all other laws in relation to the duties, powers and obligations of officers of said Lyman school, so far as they may be applicable, shall extend to officers of the said industrial school.

SECTION 7. For the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred under the provisions of this act, the treasurer and receiver general is hereby authorized, with the approval of the governor and council, to issue scrip or certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding eighty-five thousand dollars, for terms not exceeding thirty years. Such scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be issued as registered bonds or with interest coupons attached, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November. They shall be designated on the face thereof, Prison and Hospital Loan, shall be countersigned by the governor, shall be deemed a pledge of the faith and credit of the commonwealth, and the principal and interest thereof shall be paid at the times specified therein in gold coin of the United States or its equivalent. Such scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be disposed of at public auction, or in such other manner, and at such times and prices, and in such amounts, and shall bear such rates of interest, not exceeding four per cent. per annum as shall be deemed best for the commonwealth, but none of the same shall be sold at less than the par value thereof. The

sinking fund established by chapter three hundred and ninety-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, known as the Prison and Hospital Loan Sinking Fund, shall also be maintained for the purpose of extinguishing bonds issued under the authority of this act; and the treasurer and receiver general shall apportion thereto from year to year an amount sufficient with the accumulations of said fund to extinguish at maturity the debt incurred by the issue of said bonds. The amount necessary to meet the annual sinking fund requirements and to pay the interest on said bonds shall be raised by taxation from year to year.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 13, 1908.

ACTS OF 1909, CHAPTER 472.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO TRANSFERS AND COMMITMENTS TO THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The state board of charity shall have the right to transfer boys in its custody between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years to the industrial school for boys; but no boys shall be transferred to said school by the trustees of any institution without the consent of the trustees of the industrial school for boys.

SECTION 2. For a period of two years after the school is declared open its trustees may notify the courts of commitment when the school is full, and no boys shall thereafter, within this period, be committed except with the consent of the trustees; but the courts of commitment shall have during this time the same right to commit boys over fifteen years of age to the Suffolk School for Boys as existed before the said industrial school was declared open.

Approved June 4, 1909.

43

